

THE ADVERTISER.

AND CENTRAL ALBERTA NEWS.

VOL. IX.

LACOMBE, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1908

NO 49

Local and General.

N. E. Carruthers went to Edmonton Tuesday.

Miss Best and Miss Corley visited friends in Leduc over Sunday.

Annger & Shute, dental parlors, upstairs over Morris & Taylor's hardware store.

Geo. Gilmer and family of Edmonton, have moved to their cottage at Gull Lake, where they will spend the summer months.

A. Weary, of South Gull Lake, left on the 17th for his old home in England. His friends expect to see him back in Sunny Alberta next year.

Mrs. John Morris, who has been confined to her bed for several months with paralysis, was taken to Michigan last week in charge of her son, in the hope that the change might prove beneficial.

The preliminary trial of Rider, the man under arrest on a charge of horse stealing, came on in the town hall Tuesday evening. At the request of the crown prosecutor the trial was adjourned for eight days.

Lacombe district stock men landed the usual large proportion of the prizes at the provincial pure bred stock show. At the bull sale prices averaged low this year, still the breeders all take a hopeful view of the situation and look for better prices in future years.

Mrs. Maude Trotter, an experienced and competent trained nurse, has opened a private hospital on the corner of Hamilton avenue and Gourlay street. Accommodations have been provided for ten patients and the local physicians have furnished an operating room.

Edmonton Saturday News.—"The long hard climb up the hill to Edmonton from the valley of the Saskatchewan that has for so many years taxed the energies of man and beast is no longer a necessity. This week the incline railway at the foot of First street went into operation." This is the only railway of its kind in Western Canada and is said to have cost \$30,000. The cars are designed to accommodate both people and teams, and every precaution has been taken to ensure safety.

According to a recent dispatch from Saskatoon, the C. P. R. Company are seriously considering the project of an early extension of the Lacombe-Stettler line eastward to a connection near Saskatoon with the Winnipeg-Wetaskiwin line. It is claimed that this would make a better freight route than the present one via the main line, as well as tapping a rich agricultural section.

Doubtless many of The Advertiser's farm readers will remember a bit of advice we gave them some time ago in connection with a wonderful "swamp angel" potato that was being exploited by some seedsmen at that time. The first reports we have seen in print from those who gave the "swamp angel" a trial, appear in the current issue of the Nor-West Farmer, the editor of that excellent journal being one of the experimenters. The potato has turned out to be a very inferior variety in all particulars wherein superiority was claimed for it. It is not disease resisting, is not as prolific or of so good a quality as many old varieties, and has proven a failure in wet land where it was claimed to give the best results.

Communication.

The Editor Advertiser:

From an impartial point of view we fail to see that the Editor of the Western Globe is either working in the interest of the municipal town corporation or helping forward the cause of Liberalism which he professes to champion. His criticism of the ex-mayor and ex-councillor Skinner in our opinion was unjustifiable. Both of these men were useful in the corporation and perhaps above the average because they could and did give an intelligent review of the council's doings and the latter especially can be credited with making the most comprehensive statement of the town's financial position ever before presented. Both these men should have been retained in office and along with some others who entertained the same view we exercised our best offices to keep them in office.

Then again those ex-candidates to whom the Editor of the Globe continues to level his injudicious and what might be termed offensive criticism which is certainly in very bad form. These men only exercised their rights and privileges as citizens and tax payers, and there is no reason to the contrary that if elected they would have been useful men to the council.

But what we take most exception to is the Globe's constant, willful, wanton, attacks on The Advertiser. Its Editor evidently has about as little use for The Advertiser as he has for the conservative candidate. The people are beginning to ask the question, is it because they were both Americans previous to becoming Canadian citizens? The Advertiser is independent on principle and it will be a sorry time for the people when all the press lines up, as is too much the case now, with the government, and there is no independence and no opposition. Only for the Opposition in the legislature it would not have been known that one of the Grit Journals in this province received within a little better than a year \$42,000. This journal of course is well qualified to instruct the electorate. The Globe man may have some of this stimulus but we know The Advertiser has not. Nor would the public have known that \$50,000 was paid by the government to a few men for a few week's work to straighten up the books of the marine department, and still the department is under investigation and startling revelations. Only for the Opposition press nothing would be known of the government leasing all the fisheries between here and the arctic circle to friends of the government for a mere song and afterwards were sold to American companies for a very large amount. The American people get all the best fish, the Canadians now the inferior, valueless sorts.

This good progressive paternal government instead of preserving the resources of our country, the coal, fisheries, lands and timber have been parceling it out to these friends who have already in some cases become millionaires. It was stated in the House of Commons and not denied a short time since that outside of the timber limits that are being cut from and partially used, there are 300 blocks

held entirely for speculation. Were they put end to end would form a continuous strip of thick timber one mile wide, reaching from Montreal to Winnipeg.

Now it is only by papers like The Advertiser that the light shines in on the steals, jobbery, corruption and graft, and when it comes to a wanton wilful condemnation of the opposition press every patriotic citizen, Grit or Tory, should cry out hands off.

Another Elector
Who Pays His Taxes.

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The Popular Restaurant.
Meals at all hours.
Board by day, week or month.
Good furnished rooms.

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Our Prices Are Less.

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The Latest Styles

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Lacombe

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C. R. DENIKE,

Graduate Optician and Watchmaker.

Harroett Ave. Lacombe

"Sign of the Gold Clock"

THIS is the day when every woman must have an evening coat. It may be of fur, of broadcloth, of velvet, of bengaline, of net, of lace, of almost anything, in fact; but a coat she must have.

For all-round wear and for the woman of moderate means, a broadcloth coat coming within eight or ten inches of the bottom of the skirt is a safe investment. If the buyer is very conservative, she may stick to black, though she must be strong-minded, indeed, to resist the tempting array of colors that is offered her in the better shops.

Brown broadcloth coats, lined with squirrel and finished with a collar and cuffs of caracul are good-looking and serviceable. The darker grays and tans, either fur or satin lined, are very good among the moderate-priced coats.

An Empire coat in Alice blue broadcloth is applied in silk braids in two harmonizing shades of blue and lined with white satin. Another in a delicate tan is braided in tan and lined with white. Yet another is in the most exquisite shade of silver gray.

The white broadcloth coats are beautiful, even though they are perishable. There are long plain coats, simply braided, and cape and Empire effects with rennaissance lace or embroidery. One beautiful cape has embroidery about ten inches deep, fageted on to it. The lining is of white satin, and there is a deep inner ruffle of accordion-pleated chiffon, which completes a very fascinating effect.

Sometimes a white broadcloth coat is shown with black cuffs. This touch of black on the white is very good this winter. Now and then a piping of blue breaks the sharp contrast between the black and white.

A red broadcloth coat is charming for the woman who can wear red. These coats look well with black tux or caracul collars and cuffs, and they are attractive when built along either Empire or semi-fitting lines.

Velvet coats come in the most exquisite pastel shades. One blue Empire coat was made of white satin, and had cuffs of rennaissance lace, finished with ruffles of Irish lace.

Cape designs for evening wraps are very much liked by some women. Some of them have Bedouin hoods, some are copied from the military capes worn by officers of picturesque regiments, some have full-traped sleeves, which fall into the lines of the cape and may be used or not as the wearer pleases, and some are simple everyday capes in point of cut.

Fur coats are principally of caracul, broadtail, baby lamb or sable for the woman to whom money is no object. Often the fur cloaks are lined with broadcloth satin in the pale shades and have collars and cuffs of another fur.

One beautiful coat is "all-over" white valenciennes, into which are set panels and motifs of embroidered net. Another is of lavender lace, into which are introduced panels of broadcloth, embroidered in long, graceful fern designs.

Black, chantilly lace makes a delightful coat for evening wear. Since pelrine effects are worn, the woman who owns a chantilly shawl may have it made up over white satin, finishing her flowing sleeves with ruffles of pleated chiffon.

Evening hats are being made of silver net and are trimmed with gray tinted camellias. One very effective affair was made of gold tissue, covered with brown tulle and had a white ostrich feather on one side.

Evening gowns of the princess cut are very popular. They are made of pale tinted mousseline, crepe de chine, voile nylon and tulle. Very few black gowns are worn in the evening. Spangled dinner and ball frocks are becoming better liked all the time.

One beautiful gown was of pale gray mousseline de soie spangled with silver and dotted with small Siam diamonds. The sleeves were of smoke-colored mousseline, and the wearer had as a waistdress a wreath composed of three green spangled ligards. The combination of gray (and gray by the way is a very good color just now) and the silver and green spangles made a very effective whole.

Charming Neglige Between-Season Sewing

IF there is one thing more than another that appeals to the feminine heart, it is a dainty negligee, or dressing sacque. The beauty of its billowy fluffs and frills is as much an anomaly as a tailor suit in a ballroom—satisfies woman's innate love of pretty things, while the loose-flowing lines are comfort personified.

Now every woman naturally longs to own at least one of these airy and useful garments, but, unfortunately, to buy them is frequently out of the question; for frills to be pretty must be finely made and of good quality—all of which is a costly luxury.

However, do not despair. While an imported negligee may be an impossibility, to copy one is not. The woman who makes her own clothes, or has them made for her by a dressmaker in the home, can contrive several of these dainty robes—in varied styles and lengths—for much less than it would cost to buy one.

Right now is an excellent time to begin on this work. The Christmas rush of present making is over, and it is one of the few blessed periods

edging the oral neck and sleeves. Any of the pretty flowered materials, either wool or cotton, are suitable, the model being a fascinating blending of yellow and violet flowered muslin in a rather small design.

If one cares for a little more elaboration, the ruffles may be bound with a wash ribbon, about a half inch wide, or edged with narrow lace.

By the way, all the lace used on the newest negligees is knife-plated. Shirrings also are much in evidence—more so than for some time past. To arrange these to stand washing well requires careful stitching on five tapes or to an underpiece of the material.

China silk makes lovely negligees, and if a good quality is bought, they launder as well as, if not better than, muslins, being less fragile. A fascinating model for this material is that in the lower right-hand corner.

Though somewhat more ornate than either of the others, it is not beyond the powers of the average home dressmaker. It is of rose-colored washable China silk, trimmed with insertion of German valenciennes lace of a deep creamy tint.



This insertion may be from an inch to two inches wide, and edge the pointed collars and revers, holds in the short, puffed sleeves and outlines on each side the shirred border that heads a deep ruffle at the bottom of the gown. The two lengthwise bands of insertion running from the shirred bustline to this border may be omitted, but they add much to the beauty of the negligee.

The collar is finished in a many-kopped bow, with knotted ends. In the same shade of rose as the silk, while smaller ribbon bows finish the sleeves.

Quite different in design, but very graceful, is the third long dressing gown, with its loose angel sleeves and simulated jacket in the short Empire lengths. This is of fine handkerchief linen, trimmed with insertion of cluny lace about two and a half inches wide and a lace edging. The fulness is held by grouped tucks below the jacket line, while above the lower row of insertion are graceful sprays of hand embroidery.

This model, used in warmer materials, would look very well in a light pink challis or lawn—done trimmed with insertions of deep cream lace, with the sprays embroidered in wild roses in the natural tones.

The two short dressing saques are absolutely dissimilar, though equally in vogue.

The absolute simplicity of the one makes a strong appeal to the woman who likes to achieve dainty results with the least possible work. It is a rather full little sacque of light blue batiste falling from a short Empire yoke. For this an ordinary dressing-sacque pattern may serve as a foundation.

Its great beauty lies in the arrangement of the valenciennes insertion with its graceful loops.

The narrow ruffle may be of the batiste or of lace to match the insertion.

Very striking—possibly fussy to some tastes—is the other short sacque of sheer white muslin, with lengthwise insertion of fine French valenciennes. This is worn over a slip of pink silk, and is given a very novel touch by the use of shirred ribbon at the neck, under the arms and at the waist, so arranged as to give an Empire effect. The ends of the rosette bow are brought diagonally around to the back, where they end in smaller bows at each side of the back.

The making of these pretty negligees will afford pleasing occupation during January and February. The young woman who is engaged can also utilize her odd moments on them, and thus add many dainty accessories to her trousseau without the wear and tear of last-minute work.



when the distracting thought of clothes is in abeyance.

Why not, then, start a lingerie negligee for summer just as soon as the holiday excitement has died down? It will give you ample time for the exquisite handwork and dainty extra touches, which so improve the appearance of such a garment.

While dressing gowns and saques usually conform to certain general lines, there is a distinct trend in the advance models for the coming season toward the Empire lines. Almost all of them, too, are of washable materials.

"But," some one objects, "I do not want such a chilly gown. I'd like a negligee to wear right now."

Well, why not? Lingerie blouses are used all winter over a lining, and the negligee can be just as easily worn over a China silk slip. However, if this does not appeal to you, the models shown apply quite as well to soft flowered chamois, muslins, silks and even the fine French flannels.

One of the prettiest of the new long negligees, yet so extremely simple that any one could copy it, is that in the upper left-hand corner. It is made in a pale shade of lavender ecru, with a rather large dot. Around the graceful collar and the sleeves, which are finished in hand-embroidered scalloping, is a knife-plated ruffle of valenciennes lace. A charming touch is given by the flat rosette bows in a deeper tone of purple. The shirring, kept well up under the arms, is especially becoming to slender figures.

For those who like the fulness lower, the other flowered negligee can be recommended. This may be made even more inexpensively than the first, as it has absolutely no trimming but relies on the material





The coat was in riding habit style, which is effective in the striped fabric, more so than a short little coat that seems to cut off the stripe just when it is begun. This jacket reached half way to the knee, and was fitted with buttons in the front to show the belt, then fastened with five bright blue bone buttons that look like enamel. The collar was notched and quite short, of the same material as the rest of the body of the button. The sleeves were quite plain with three flat tucks well stitched down at wrist and the five-inch cuffs of corduroy were rounded and lightly fringed. The coat was made in a style that is on the new severe coats. A flaring cuff or a loose one that does not seem to be made for that sleeve is quite bad.

With this suit she is wearing one of those hats that seem to have been made for the first time in the fashion of the forehead, but which is turned to the side over the left temple. From this point it broadens well up over the right temple and all the trimming runs from the point at the left side to the broad wide brim at the right side. At the back is a great flat bow of ribbon and the hair is in three tones of blue. It is told to look out for the women in town wearing these hats wrong, they either do not know or they haven't been told that the hats fit the head in this manner. It does seem a transgression of the laws of head-

It is silk with a suit one wears a thin
Jingzhe blouse of cotton fabric in the
afternoon which has a shabby yoke
of lace and snow sleeves. There is
also a slight embroidery of blue em-
broidery of morning she wears the
first stylism of all shrines, a
gold silk one wears with box plants
at shoulder and a blue silk one with
edged with knife plating of the front
terial edged with lace, a high turnover
collar and cuff trimmed in the same
way, the three studs and link cuff bot-
toms made from underlaid turquoise net
in gold lines. Under the collar she
wears a blue silk one with a blue
finely platted edge and a one-half inch
of light blue China silk.

Antiques draped from when a woman who had ingeniously evolved from odd material when she had and knew that that was the great beauty. The skirt part was made of green, the green colored silk grenadine, with a broad cream stripe, the kind of fabric they are now imitating in marquisette. This should be made into a full skirt like all the other things, and the skirt should be flat plates, unstitched, and slightly gathered to a tight belt. At knees and foot-line she inset two bands of three-inch tulle lace and edged each with a three-inch wide green lace. This skirt she dropped over one of the white silk mull, with three green edges and ruffles at the foot. Under it she wore a long lace-trimmed muslin petticoat.

She copied the coat from an expensive model and did not find it very hard to do. She had a lot of things in her closet of all kinds of indoor wear. She found one at the shops some bright green and white striped silk and a little applique in Turkish colors. She liked the coat with white china silk and cut it out very deep in front like a man's vest for her evening suit.

She took the piece of swansdown which she had, she ran it down the edge of the opening, and on the inside of it put the colored applique. She fastened it double-breasted with four buttons and cut it away to show the white silk. Then she slipped the front straight away, she showed the front a little swallow tail at the back.

There were no sleeves and the armholes were cut out quite deeply under the armpits. Around them was the applique and at the top a little plating of the same type, by way of finishing the armholes. The applique. These were about four inches long and gave a tiny cape effect. The blouse beneath was of the green satin, with a double frill of handsome white dotted tulle at the front and tiny green enamel buttons. The sleeves were made from three ruffles on a heavy white net foundation, each ruffle edged with lace and a strip of the green silk. This was to carry out the theme of the blouse. The skirt was a girdle, which was tightly fitted, was of folded apple green silk.

When she wishes to wear this frock

with a hat she has one in the shape of a turban, made all of vari-colored green and yellow. The sides of the turban are studded with a row of green glass, and a gold buckle holding a knot of cream-colored lace, from which floats a yellow plume and a red plume.

Hand-dipped Candles in Favor.—Hand-dipped candles have reached the dimensions of the fat for which, in days when mid-time styles and ways are adopted to the letter, can countenance a molded candle in a Colonial stick?

The latest fancy of this kind is the hand-dipped tallow candle, flavored with spearmint, which is said to give out a subtle, delicate fragrance. The candle has the interesting irregularity of hand-made things and is greenish-white in

To Remove Varnish from Windows.

Wet the varnished sash with alcohol and rub with soft cloth. Repeat until all the stain is removed then wash with a hot solution of soda. One tea-spoonful of soda to half a pint of water.

Three cartoon faces of different ethnicities are shown at the bottom of the page, looking upwards towards the text. From left to right: a person with dark skin and short dark hair, a person with light skin and dark hair, and a person with dark skin and long dark hair. They are all looking towards the right side of the page.

THE woman who wants something a little different from her neighbor in a street gown should get striped instead of plaids. The latter while pretty are certainly to be seen everywhere one goes, not so much in the effective methods of trimming used by the best dressmakers and the artists among couturiers, but clad to mass.

One has whole gulls of it or skirts
with whole waists for the house or
separate top coats that reach to the
knee or the instep. Of stripes we do not
see so much yet, though it is prob-
ably coming in. The most common
frequency when the Spring advances
For house gowns and evening frocks
are made up in widely differing
colors, such as yellow to a bright pink
and blue, a blue to a light blue, a
cream, a light purple and brown
on a deep tan.

These come in silk, in marquetries,
in grenadine in barege, in gauze and
in celloane. In cloth for street wear
the colors are more sober. The
fashions are almost entirely the same
for instant, a light gray surface with
its leaden grayness. A blue almost a
sapphire will have an indigo stripe and
green will have a hunter's green
green stripe.

These zippers are not pin width; they are good, broad lines about three inches apart. Being in two tones of one color they can be worn by the slender and the stout alike; when they are in broad they are not pretty on any one of the zipper types. They are straight at the edges, they have a not rimping effect which is very stylish.

They do make for a novelty in a street suit as every one is a little tired of broad plaids and while the plain surfaces of the new style still they do have their own charm. They are very easy, and here and there we do want just something different from what we have had every day since we are old enough to wear cloth coat suits.

A great number of these two-toned materials were brought out in every shade of red, and they were eagerly adopted. Somehow every woman takes a chance at scarlet when she can, she always wants to wear it, and, if possible, does so. This has been proved by the overwhelming number of red gowns sold this Winter. The shops bought an amount which they thought was over the limit and yet, selling these, they have had to send for more cloth from the manufacturers to supply the demand. The usual result has followed, that the factories have thrown

on the markets a great quantity of cheap red material that will not stand the sun nor the rain.

Of all the shades in red the garnet one has lasted better and has been of more service than the rest. So many eccentric shades have been brought out and, unfortunately, bought by people who had not the faintest idea of what colors to put with them, that we see monstrous frocks of queer artistic shades that should only be handled by a master and worn by a woman who has too many frocks to mind one being conspicuous.

One could really make quite a preachment on the subject of choosing your one frock so that it will not cause comment. It is a temptation to indulge in some odd, new fashion that the rich are playing with, but we always regret if we yield to it. Conspicuous fashion, of course, is not meant for the woman of the one gown. Of course, she plays into the hands of the shop people and the dressmaker by choosing in this way, because it is imperative that she must come back all the sooner for a new frock.

If she buys sedately, according to her position in the financial and social world, then she is in danger of getting a frock that is not new. She has to be thrice as cautious without altering, for such frocks have no "date mark." This would be no money in the pockets of those who must sell.

In buying the two-toned striped cloth one is not apt to be putting money in a novelty that will soon pass away. These fabrics can be worn all next Summer and Winter. They are especially a good purchase in the thin fabrics to be worn in the house when the stripes are of the same color. There is also a most agreeable fabric and color combination in barge in white and deep gray stripe. The latter is an excellent choice for a woman who wants a simple little indoor gown that can be used for almost all occasions.

The weaves of a very pretty one worked at night and day are

that enviable possession—a silk lining. It was not princess, as the good one are; it was a well-fitting seven-gored skirt that touched all around, and a tight-fitting waist cut out in the neck. She added a new plaited ruffle of thin taffeta to the footline, knowing that this is the way economy lies. A gown that can fall 'n at the ankles and drag the floor is soon worn out and needs no rest, she thought.

The pleated ruffle is a great protection and the more money you can afford to spend on one the better. Ten dollars here has saved \$30 there. Mousseline is the perfect ruffle when thickly pleated and edged with three double ruchings. It will stand four seasons' wear by actual experience and keeps a silk lining ready for all emergencies.

Over this silk slip she put the white and gray barege, which was double-width. She cut the skirt with a double box plait forming the front gore and the almost straight sides and back tucked, then gathered with one row into the belt. At back she put another double box plait because all the new backs of skirts are very broad and flat. The old rounded contour is gone. Everything to be in style must be very broad and quite flat. It is ugly, but it is the style.

At the foot-line she put three puffs of the fabric three inches wide at intervals of five inches. These were slit into buttonholes at every four inches and in and out of them was run a two-inch black velvet ribbon which was finished in loops and curls at the top and bottom. If one does not care to afford velvet ribbon, which is by no means cheap, black satin will do almost as well.

The blouse was plaited and tucked just below the shoulder seams to an epaulette of Irish lace over which were three straps of narrow velvet ribbon ending in tiny Rhinestone buttons. The V-shaped chemiselet ran down to a point back and front with the folds of the bargee at the side. Here also was a line of black velvet and at the points

was a flat bow with pointed ends held with a rhinestone buckle.

The sleeves were made from five ruffles, circular ones, each edged with black velvet ribbon. They were fastened to a tight sleeves of gray gauze which ended just above elbow with the velvet ribbon and a bow. The girdle was of folded white satin fastened at back with three small velvet bows.

One can easily see the limitless possibilities of such a frock. It serves very well for the theater, for card parties, for luncheons, lectures and concerts; with a hat and under a long coat it can be used on the street going to house affairs when one must walk or use a carriage. The hat that goes with this is a white felt, quite soft and dented, faced with a shirred puff of black velvet and trimmed with a scarf and rosette of velvet, then one white and two light blue plumes put in under the rosette.

at the right side of crown, and falling
over the hair at back.

For street wear a woman bought a two-toned herringbone stripe of blue, neither tone being very bright or light, yet the surface most attractive and striking; by the way, the stripes were woven in and the two-tones mingled. The material was of worsted with its slightly rough surface and could stand all kinds of stormy weather.

The skirt was made without lining and one double box plait down front and three at the back—again the broad effect. The foot line was let severely alone, but the center of the front box plait was a Wall of Troy made from a two-inch strip of the material cut on the bias and perfectly stitched down and pressed so that it seemed to be an erratic weave in the goods. It was a very pretty effect and has been carried out on a number of things and must be done with expert skill with iron and

1) Reading from right to left these tracks are:—
 First—Little boy's coat of dark blue broadcloth trimmed with
 bands and buttons. The collar and cuffs are of blue velvet.

Second—Walking suit of olive green cloth with loose coat blouse worn over an under blouse of white. The sleeves have deep cuffs of velvet and a small cape effect of the cloth trimmed with bands. The hat is of green felt, trimmed with a plaid bow and black wings.

Third—Young girl's gown of gray broadcloth made with plaited skirt and double-breasted coat trimmed with silk braid. The turn-over collar is of dark red velvet and the cuffs match. The belt is of red leather and the hat is a gray sailor, trimmed with a rosette of net and two wings.

Fourth—Suit of blue plaid with pony jacket trimmed with stitched bands running from shoulders, ending in pockets of plain blue cloth to match wide turn-over collar.

Fifth—Little girl's suit of red cloth with plaited skirt and loose jacket with a short-waisted belt of the material. The hat is of cream felt trimmed with a huge bunch of red ribbon.

The Advertiser.

LACOMBE, ALTA.

The Lacombe Advertiser is published every Thursday evening at its office Barnett Avenue Lacombe. Subscription \$1.00 per year in advance.

All kinds of Job Printing turned out in first class style.

F. H. SCHOOLEY, Publisher.

THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1908

THE ELECTION ACT.

Conservatives Stand by Rights of Manitoba and British Columbia. - Refusing Vague Terms of Conciliation, and Demanding Equal Justice to All Provinces.

Ottawa, May 16.—The Government attempt to obtain control of franchise and registration in Manitoba, British Columbia and part of Ontario, has not yet succeeded. The debate on the Election Bill continued until Wednesday night with the Opposition sturdily refusing to accept the measure. On Tuesday Sir Wilfrid found it necessary to take the floor and make a vague offer of co-civilization. In a general way the Premier announced his willingness to appoint judges to deal with the lists in the provinces where intervention is proposed. The Opposition had previously stated that it was willing to accept such Federal action as might be necessary in any Manitoba constituencies where Federal and Provincial electoral boundaries crossed each other, provided the re-arrangement were placed in the hands of judges. But only a few constituencies are in this position, and it becomes clear that the intersecting of constituencies is only an excuse.

This is too Vague.

What the machine desired to do was to take from the two provinces which do not have Liberal Governments, the absolute control of the electoral list and franchise, assuming power to add and strike off names, doing this on the eve of the election with little notice, and with every opportunity to repeat the "red line" outrage of 1904, with extensions into Manitoba and Ontario. Sir Wilfrid's partial back down may be real or only apparent. He has a fine gift for using language with double meanings, and the uncertain proposition of Tuesday could not be accepted until the Opposition could find out what it meant.

This is Logical.

The Conservative position was clearly defined in the debate. The party was and is ready for a general Dominion franchise system, treating all the provinces alike, placing registration in the control of judges, giving full publicity and ample notice, right of appeal, and all possible opportunity to obtain a complete, fair, judicial list in which both parties can have confidence. The party will not accept a Federal control of franchise, applying only to two or three Conservative provinces, and used to override at the last moment before the election the lists prepared by Judges under provincial law, which lists are known to be as carefully and honestly made as those of any of the other provinces which the government does not propose to disturb. They believe that the people of Manitoba and British Columbia are no less capable than those of Saskatchewan or Quebec or Nova Scotia, of preparing their election lists. They are able to prove that far more errors have occurred and

more offenses have been committed against the electoral rights of the people in other provinces than in Manitoba. Therefore they stand out against this discrimination and resent the insult contained in it.

No Interference Then.

Such is the language of the Manitoba Conservative members, Dr. Roche, Schaffner and Mr. Staples. Such is the declaration of Mr. Borden and his comrades from other provinces. They have shown that Sir Wilfrid Laurier found no cause for interference because of franchise wrongs committed in Nova Scotia by the dominant party; that no action was suggested when the Rothery election list conspiracy in New Brunswick added more than 400 forged names to an honest list of less than 100 in one district of the constituency formerly represented by Mr. Pugsley, now one of Sir Wilfrid's colleagues. The present conspiracy,—for it is really a plot between the government at Ottawa and the same Manitoba machine which carried out the red line outrage,—was attempted in 1903 and failed.

To the Honor of the Chief Justice.

That failure is an interesting story. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, now Chief Justice of Canada was Minister of Justice. When the scheme was brought to him to carry through he rejected it with scorn, and made it impossible for anyone else to complete the programme. Everything had been arranged, the bill was prepared and printed, but the Minister of Justice smashed that conspiracy. When Sir Charles Fitzpatrick gave place to Mr. Aylesworth the Manitoba machine took heart again and the deadly part of the bill of 1903 was tacked on to the electoral reform measure of 1908.

Sir Wilfrid's Unfortunate Denial.

When Sir Wilfrid was told of this in the House this week he emphatically contradicted his whole story. He declared that no bill had been printed or prepared and no such measure had been contemplated. The Premier asserted this positively in the House on three occasions declaring on Tuesday:

"No act was contemplated by the government and no bill was prepared, that I say most decisively" (Hansard page 5871.)

Then a Bill Was Produced.

Yet, after giving the Premier a chance to reconsider and inquire and then receiving a third contradiction, Mr. Staples was able to produce and hand to Sir Wilfrid in printed form, just as it came from the Government Bureau, the draft of the bill of 1903, on the same lines as that now before the House. Sir Wilfrid still declared that he never saw it, which goes to show that he either forgets, or that some mean things are done officially by his colleagues without consulting him. At all events there was the bill intended to be made law before the election of 1904, killed by the present Chief Justice of Canada, resurrected by Mr. Aylesworth, thrust upon Parliament against the wish of those Liberal members who are of the same moral type as Sir Charles Fitzpatrick.

Colonel Anderson Testifies.

Commissioner Cassels investigated the Department of Marine on Fraser to the position of Superin-

Monday and Tuesday and then quit for six weeks. It is suggested that when he gets through with his Exchequer Court business it will be vacation time and that the inquiry will be resumed toward the end of the year, perhaps after the elections. The Commission has made some progress, for the first witness called from the department was the chief engineer, and he distinctly and emphatically stated that he shared the views of Commissioners Fyvie and Bazin in regard to "lack of conscience" in purchasing certain supplies. Col. Anderson has been in the service a third of a century and has held the position of chief engineer since 1880. Down to a few years ago he had charge of lighthouse buildings and equipment, buoys, and other aids to navigation. Then the control of lights, buoys and everything in that connection, except the construction of buildings, was taken away from him and given to J. F. Fraser for whom the new office of Commissioner of Lights was created.

Good Change for the Contractors.

Now began a career of extravagant expenditure in various directions. The Merwin contracts, some of which have been exposed, resulted in that middleman receiving over a million dollars from the Dominion Treasury. About the same amount has gone to T. L. Willson's Company for buoys, and large amounts to another company promoted by Mr. Willson, which sells carbide to the Government. Col. Anderson declared his firm belief that contractor Willson's influence was used with the Government to have Mr. Fraser placed in charge of this spending branch. The Chief Engineer himself had reported and protested against the wholesale and expensive changes which resulted in large contracts to Mr. Willson. These large deals could not have been made had Col. Anderson remained in charge. While he stated that he had no proof of dishonesty on the part of Mr. Fraser in the matter of these contracts, he could not help entertaining suspicions. This witness did not volunteer such testimony. In fact he urged that his suspicions should not be given as evidence, but since counsel insisted upon his giving opinions he did so. They were based upon the general view that the extravagant expenditure and the unjustifiable contracts began when Mr. Fraser took charge. He had a strong conviction that Mr. Fraser's promotion was due to the contractor's influence.

Contractor and Minister.

Contractor Willson was himself on the stand a short time and denied that he had anything to do with Fraser's promotion. He, however made the interesting statement that when he organized the Company which sold carbide to the Government he secured for himself \$10,000 worth of stock in payment for his patents, and of this he gave \$10,000 to the late Hon. James Sutherland, at that time member without office in the Laurier Government. Mr. Willson's statement is that this \$10,000 stock was a payment to Mr. Sutherland for the services of the latter in inducing the Bronson family to take stock in the concern. But it will be seen that with one of the contracting firm in the Ministry might not be necessary for Mr. Willson to personally interfere in securing the promotion of Mr.

tendent of Lights. Mr. Sutherland became Minister of Marine in 1902 and was afterwards Minister of Public Works.

The Contractor in Charge.

In 1904, began the larger and more profitable contracts for buoys out of which Willson's firm has been receiving some \$250,000 a year. It was in connection with these contracts that Commissioners Fyvie and Bazin made their comments about Willson "wheeling" the department into buying buoys "whether they were wanted or not." The Commissioners quoted from correspondence to show how these goods were "unloaded" on British Columbia, how Willson ordered the officers about "as if they were his own employees," and how much more anxious the department was to assist the contractors than to guard the public interest. Col. Anderson, chief Engineer appears to be of the same opinion, though he testifies that he never discussed the matter with Mr. Fyvie or gave him any information. Sir Wilfrid Laurier must have known that his colleague was interested in one of these Willson contracts but he does not appear to have intervened in the matter.

A One-Sided Inquiry.

In the Hodgins' Transcontinental inquiry, Messrs. Geoffrion, Macdonald and Carvell, composing the majority of the Committee, are not giving the accused much of a chance. The Government, which has a Minister of Justice, a Deputy Minister, a Solicitor General and a Solicitor to the Transcontinental Commission, is paying a Montreal lawyer to appear before the Committee as counsel for the accused Commission. But so far the Committee and the Government have refused to provide for counsel for Major Hodgins, who is presenting the case. This engineer is asked to produce his witnesses and his evidence to a committee of lawyers, with a lawyer against him paid by the Government. Of course he requires counsel, but he is allowed to provide one at his own expense.

A High-Handed Majority.

Secondly, counsel for Major Hodgins is not allowed to present his case in his own way. He asked for the production of engineers' reports and other papers, proposing after examining them to call witnesses and proceed with the evidence. The majority of the Committee refused him this ordinary privilege, insisted that he shall take up charges in the order which they select and call witnesses as they dictate. He has been compelled to place Major Hodgins on the stand before the papers were examined and before calling any other witness. So high handed are the Government members of the Committee, that Mr. Barker, Conservative member, declared that he had never in his life seen a judicial body so unfair to a party in the case, or known a court to dictate to a counsel in what manner he should present his case or in what order he should call witnesses.

Verdict Beforehand.

Majority members of the committee have so far forgotten their judicial position that they speak of the charges which they are to examine, as attempts to "maim" the commission, and one of them has declared that he knows Major Hodgins cannot prove his charges. Mr. Carvell and Mr. Macdonald have stated that they are not much concerned whether the contractors' accounts are padded by wrong classification of matter exaggerated, and that the main thing is to make Major Hodgins retract or prove the accusation that the commissioners are knowingly parties to the fraud. As Major Hodgins has stated that the over payments will amount to from \$200,000 to \$400,000, Commissioner Barker and Laurier will probably have the support of the tax payers when they say that this is a matter of considerable public interest, and ought to be thoroughly investigated.

The examination stands over until Tuesday next, and in the meantime Mr. Major Hodgins has been several times invited by the majority members to retract, and has been repeatedly told that he has brought all his trouble on himself, since no one asked him to rush into print with his story. It is evidently intended that any other officer who thinks that he sees fraud going on in government contracts shall be warned by the treatment of Major Hodgins that he had better hold his tongue.

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Every Dollar Subscribed used in Development of Mine.

**Special Offer—30¢ per Share, will shortly advance to \$1.00**

Mines directly west of Le Roi and Le Roi No. 2, shares sold from 5 cents to \$100.00, and Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. of Canada, Ltd., shares \$150.00 each, the Giant California, adjoining our own, shares about \$10.00. Grants Mine paid over \$5,000,000.00 Dividends per year. Gold-Copper mines in British Columbia paid large Dividends. Big Four assays from \$5.00 to \$800.00 in gold, copper, silver, with 30 per cent in the treasury. Invest now and you won't regret it.

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Mutton, Pork Sausage,  
Bologna Sausage, Ham,  
Bacon, Spice Roll, also  
Fish, Game and Poultry  
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Hogs and Sheep.

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Rev. H. E. Gordon B. A. Pastor; public  
service, every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock;  
every Sabbath evening 7 o'clock.  
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Sabbath afternoon at 3 o'clock. Ep-  
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Strangers and visitors are extended a  
special welcome.

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Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and  
7 p. m. Sabbath School at 12 o'clock.  
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at 8 p. m. Pastor Rev. M. White, M. A.  
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Sunday services, 11 a. m., 7 p. m. Ho-  
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a house or cottage on such  
easy terms of payment:

New cottage, 4 rooms, price \$1300.

\$300 down, balance to suit pur-

chaser.

House, new, 5 rooms, \$1200, \$300

down, balance to suit purchaser.

House, 5 rooms, \$1050, \$250 down

balance to suit.

7 room house, Livery and Feed

Barn, good corral, price with 2

lots \$2750, \$1000 down, balance

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Good Boarding House, centrally

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Price \$3,500.

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sition to purchase 8 per cent school

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Money to loan on first class improved

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Good Store and several Offices to rent in

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Good Farm to rent 1 1/2 miles from

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Small Store to rent at a Reasonable

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Send 10 cents for circulars.

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## Will Sell Gas in Bottles.

New York, May 27.—Gas in bottles  
will soon succeed the dumb waiter shafts  
of New York houses, together with milk  
and groceries, if the plans of a syndicate  
which recently has been formed are put  
into execution. Arrangements have been  
made to place on the American market  
the invention of Herman Blau, of Augs-  
burg, Germany, a chemist, who has been  
supplying German patrons with his gas.

It will be the rival of the gas stove,  
not as well as of electric lights, but in-  
troduced in this city, for it has the bril-  
liancy of an incandescent lamp, and on  
account of its purity can be conducted  
through tubes no larger than telephone  
wires. Another quality of the Blau gas  
is that it is useless as a means of suicide.  
The effects of inhaling it are not exactly  
pleasant, but cats have lived in rooms in  
which it has been permitted to escape  
without suffering any ill effects.

## Do You Feel Tired?

You're discouraged and played out—  
scarcely enough energy to think and less  
to work on. The reason? You are run-  
down, blood is thin, nerves are like In-  
dian rubber, not like steel as they ought  
to be. Use Ferronze and the tired feel-  
ing will go—it can't stay because rich  
nutritious blood and the bodily vigor  
of every kind. Use Ferronze and you  
feel like a fighting king—full of energy—  
filled up with ambition—ever ready to  
work. No strengthening tonic so potent.  
Neglect not a day longer. All dealers  
sell Ferronze in 50 cent boxes.

## Concerning Paid-up Accounts.

Enquiry by a special committee of five  
members was started on Friday into the  
charges made by Major Hodgins that the  
contractors' schedule of work on the  
Transcontinental had been so padded as  
to cause a loss of millions to the country.  
The minority members of the committee  
are Messrs. Barker and Lennox. The  
majority are Messrs. Goodwin, McDonald  
and Carvill, all skilled and experienced  
contractors. Mr. McDonald takes the  
ground that it is not the business of the  
committee to find out whether padding  
of the accounts is actually taking place,  
but only whether Major Hodgins had  
personal knowledge of such proceed-  
ings. The country is probably more  
concerned to know whether these mil-  
lions are improperly paid than to find  
out about Major Hodgins' knowledge.  
But why should not the enquiry cover  
both?

## Don't Neglect Your Cough.

You may dislike taking medicine—  
but coughs are best cured without medicine.  
The modern treatment is "Caterbore"—  
it isn't a drug—it's a healing vapor—  
full of pine essences and healing balsam.  
It spreads over the surfaces that are  
weak and sore from coughing. Every-  
spot that is congested is healed, irritation  
is soothed away, phlegm and secretions  
are cleaned out, and all symptoms of  
cold and catarrh are cured. Nothing so  
quick, so sure, so pleasant as Caterbore  
in 25c and \$1.00 sizes at all dealers.

## A Costly Bridge.

Arbitrator Schreiber has made an  
award to the contractor of the Hills-  
boro Bridge at Charlottetown, which  
brings the cost to the Dominion of  
that structure up to a round  
\$1,500,000. When it is remembered  
that the first Government estimate  
of cost was half a million, and when  
the law had begun parliament was assured  
that it would cost more than \$800,000,  
we begin to understand how the Trans-  
continental is costing two or three times  
the Government estimate. It is wise to  
multiply by two, and safer to multiply  
by three, any advance statement of the  
cost of a work undertaken by the Laurier  
Government.

There is a Pink Pain Tablet made by  
Dr. Shoop, that will positively stop any  
pain, anywhere, in 20 minutes. Drug-  
gists everywhere sell them as Dr. Shoop's  
Headache Tablets, but they stop other  
pains as easily as headache. Dr. Shoop's  
Pink Pain Tablets simply stop blood  
pressure away from pain centres, that  
is all. Pain comes from blood pressure  
congestion. Stop that pressure with  
Dr. Shoop's Headache Tablets and pain  
is instantly gone. 20 Tablet 25c. Sold  
by N. I. McDermid.

## Freight Ship Montreal.

The luxurious ice breaker Montcalm,  
now at the head of the St. Lawrence,  
has not broken much ice during the four  
years of her Canadian career, as she has  
been undergoing repairs most of the time  
when not engaged in excursion trips.  
But the Montcalm has made large trips  
in the Dominion. The contract price  
was \$265,253 and repairs have cost  
\$119,577, furnishings, including all  
including maintenance, \$657,725.

Weak women should read my "Book  
No. 4 For Women." It was written ex-  
clusively for women who are not well.  
The Book No. 4 of Dr. Shoop's "Night  
Cure" and just how these costly, long  
and tedious, and often fruitless, treat-  
ments, antiseptic suppositories can be suc-  
cessfully applied. The book and strict  
ly confidential medical advice is entirely  
free. Write Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis.  
The Night Cure is sold by N. I. Mc-  
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## 5,000 Facts About Canada.

The 1008 Edition is out of that most  
useful and valuable book, "5,000 Facts  
about Canada," compiled by Frank Welch  
of Toronto, who is widely known through-  
out the Dominion as an authority on  
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were sold of the 1907 edition, the demand  
coming from every part of this Continent  
and the British Empire. The idea  
worked out, that of a concrete fact in a  
sentence, is an excellent one, the data  
being arranged under such self-indicating  
titles as area, agriculture, banking, com-  
merce, finance, mining, railways, wheat  
fields, etc. The wealth of material con-  
tained in small space is a revelation to  
even a well informed Canadian of the  
standing and resources of the country.  
The book is published at 25 cents a copy  
by The Canadian Facts Publishing Co.,  
607 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, Canada, or  
may be had from Newsdealers.

## High Water at Edmonton.

The lumber mills along the Saskatche-  
wan, near the city, were threatened with  
great loss of logs this morning and last  
night, owing to the rapid rise of the river.  
As it was quite a large number of logs  
from the boom of the Edmonton Lumber  
Co., Ltd., and D. R. Fraser & Co., Ltd.,  
have gone down the river.  
After the heavy rains of Saturday and  
Sunday the water rose between seven  
and eight feet from Saturday afternoon,  
all this morning, and it is still rising,  
having reached the highest point of this  
year—Bulletin, May 19.

Tired nerves, with that "no ambition"  
feeling that is commonly felt in spring  
or early summer, can be easily and  
quickly altered by taking what is known  
to druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's  
Restorative. One-half afternoon's rest  
changed feeling within 48 hours after be-  
ginning to take the Restorative. The  
bowels get sluggish in the winter time,  
the circulation often slows up, the kid-  
neys are inactive, and even the heart in  
many cases grows decidedly weaker. Dr.  
Shoop's Restorative recognized every-  
where as a genuine tonic to these vital  
organs. It builds up and strengthens  
the worn-out nervous system; it sharp-  
ens the failing appetite, and universally  
aids digestion. It always quickly brings  
renewed strength, life, vigor, and ambi-  
tion. Try it and be convinced. Sold  
by N. I. McDermid.

## Fatal Marshall.

Springfield, Ill., May 19.—Henry  
Ward Lammings, a resident of Whitehall,  
Green County, is dead as the result of  
a blow on his head by a baseball. Lam-  
mings engaged in a game on the local  
grounds on Sunday afternoon. He was  
at the bat in the third inning, when Roy  
Seal, pitching for Alton team, struck  
Lammings just below the temple with a  
swiftly pitched ball.

## Any Weakness in Your Back?

Sometimes you experience pain and  
weakness without much suffering. Lat-  
er on the pain will surely come. The  
trouble can be stopped now by rubbing  
on Nerviline—rub it in deeply over the  
spine, and then put on a Nerviline Por-  
ous Plaster. In these remedies you will  
find wonderful and quick relief. They  
will spare you from an attack of Lum-  
bago which is the outcome of neglected  
pain in the back or side. For all mus-  
cular pains, strains, and weakness, Pol-  
son's Nerviline and Nerviline Plasters  
have no equal. Refuse substitutes.

## Minister's Terrible Deed.

Fairmount W. Va., May 18. Temporal  
incense, according to his own state-  
ment, the Rev. B. A. Coffey, 50 years of  
age, a prominent Methodist Episcopal  
clergyman, killed his wife early today by  
cutting her throat. A moment after the  
crime, he says he regained his senses and  
realized what he had done. He sur-  
rendered himself and was locked up.

## Piles are easily and quickly checked

by Dr. Shoop's Magic Ointment. To  
prove it will send a small trial box as  
a convincing treat. Simply address Dr.  
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weak. The heart is the seat of the emotions, and  
it is the seat of the will. It is the seat of the  
life. It is the seat of the soul. It is the seat of  
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AL.

**M**RS. WILSON—an ex-beauty Gladys Wilson—college girl of 22.  
Mrs. King—A wealthy relative who has paid for Gladys' education.

Scene: The Wilsons' sitting room. Mrs. Wilson and Gladys in graceful morning robes. Mrs. King in street dress.

Mrs. Wilson—It was good of you to drop in upon us informally, dear Louise. Gladys my love, I think Cousin Louise would like a cup of tea. She has had a cold drive.

Mrs. King (thinks)—No, my tea I have just had my luncheon. I came in this afternoon, Helen, hoping to find you and Gladys both here. I don't want you to think me officious, but don't you think it is about time Gladys was making some definite plans for her future? Her graduation is not two months off, you know, and as yet I have heard her say nothing of what she intends doing next year.

Gladys (enthusiastically)—You are always so good, dear Cousin Louise. It seems strange, but mamma and I were just discussing this very point and remarking on your never-failing interest in you, my dear, otherwise I should not have made myself especially for your education during the last four years, and I am now relieved that you and your mother should be of the same mind as myself in this matter. Of course, I never intend to lose sight of you and it will be my greatest pleasure to help you any time of work you may care to take up as a means of support. Have you considered anything definite?

Mrs. Wilson (coaxing)—Oh, my child is clever along so many lines have you seen that last picture of China painting she did? It is exquisite!

Mrs. King—No, but I should like to. However, do you think it wise to spend four years of life in college and then take up china painting as a means of livelihood?

Gladys (thoughtfully)—Oh, mamma did not mean that I should paint china for a living.

Mrs. King—If you care to teach now is the time to look for a solution. I was talking to Miss Brown, of the Teachers' Agency, this morning and she has several vacancies for college graduates. I would gladly enter your name, and pay any necessary fees, if that will be of any help to you.

Mrs. Wilson (enthusiastically)—To think of my sweet daughter beginning a life of industry like that! The plan is most practical, oh, I am sure Gladys would never make a teacher.

Gladys (chuckling)—Think of spending your days in a dingy schoolroom beside other stupid children.

Mrs. King (thoughtfully)—But you need not take up that sort of work, Gladys. With Miss Brown's help and your college training, you could hope for advanced teaching. Have you not made a specialty of English literature?

Gladys (decisively)—I have studied it, of course, but I never could content myself with the unpractical, and uninspiring schoolgirl. So, I am quite sure that teaching is not what I am fit for.

Mrs. King—Then, perhaps, you would care for a secretarialship. My friend Mrs. Langham is going abroad this summer to engage in literary work. She will require the services of some bright girl, and a word from me will secure the position for you.

Mrs. Wilson—Oh, I cannot have Gladys waste her young life out in the service of a stranger! (Puts her handkerchief to her eyes.)

Mrs. King (sweetly)—Then perhaps you have made some plan of your own—I will be glad to help if I can.

Gladys (laughing at her mother)—Well, mamma and I both thought—the best fate.

Mrs. Wilson (dropping her handkerchief)—Yes, dear Louise, Gladys and I have been talking the matter over, and we have decided that it is little else but wicked for her to waste her looks and accomplishments in any paid occupation.

Mrs. King (decisively)—But what is she to do? Your income is very limited, and—

Mrs. Wilson (gently)—But yours is not. Mrs. King—She is, and for this reason I have done my best to help her for her work in the world. I am ready to do anything, but I do not repeat—what had you in view?

Mrs. Wilson—We had thought just a winter spent under your roof would be of incalculable advantage. You could give a little tea and introduce Gladys to your friends.

Gladys—Yes, dear Cousin Louise, mamma and I both feel that I will find my niche in society far better than in my profession, even if it means leaving her. I am sure I will do you credit.

Mrs. King (freely)—I had no thought.

Mrs. Wilson—Of course you had no thought, or you would have suggested it yourself, you are always kind and—really, don't you think it is the most satisfactory solution of the problem?

Mrs. King (still struggling for her self-interest)—Well, perhaps.

Gladys (kissing her again)—Then it is all settled and with no little bother. We will be on hand next fall—never fear (kisses her again).

Curcio.

**E**MPIRE gowns have evidently come to stay, but the very newest are not cut entirely upon original Empire lines. They are apparently a compromise between the princess and the Empire gowns.

Velvet-covered hats seem to have entirely disappeared, and in their place are crumpled shapes of the finest beaver, many of them having big crowns of draped velvet or silk. Dashes and russet-tinted autumn foliage are used as trimming, but nothing can exceed in popularity ostrich and paradise plumes.

Nothing seems so eccentric for the hat of the Parisienne. She will combine a bunch of feathers—one brown, one purple and one green; she will have the finest rim imaginable with a huge velvet crown overhanging it; she will wrap an ostrich feather round her hat and then, about her neck, or else let the superfluous end hang down her back; and she will make the most startling contrast in color between her hat and its trimming.

The death knell of the bandeau has been sounded, and all the newest hats are made to fit as close to the head as possible.



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